PBS

What action is required by CIA? Jwy 7/20/65

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

BULLETIN NO. 66-1 July 2, 1965

OMB Waiver Letter In ERU File

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

SUBJECT: Excess and near-excess foreign currencies

1. Excess currencies, fiscal year 1966. The Treasury Department has determined that our supply of currencies of the following countries is considered excess to our normal requirements for fiscal year 1966.

Burma	Pakistan
Ceylon	Poland
Guinea	Tunisia
India	United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Israel	Yugoslavia

During fiscal year 1966, special foreign currency program appropriations will be available for incurring obligations payable in these currencies.

Although Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 65-5 indicated that Brazil was expected to be designated as an excess currency country for 1966, the present and prospective availability of currencies in Brazil does not permit such action.

2. Excess currencies, fiscal year 1967. In the preparation of budget submissions for fiscal year 1967, agencies should assume that the currencies of the countries listed above will continue to be designated as excess to our normal requirements.

3. "Near-excess" currencies. In addition to the countries named above, the supply of local currencies available for U.S. programs in the following countries, although in no case sufficient to be declared as excess, is above our immediate needs:

Brazil	Sudan
Colombia	Syria
Congo (Leopoldville)	Taiwan
Finland	Turkey
Indonesia	Uruguay
Morocco	

Special foreign currency program appropriations are not available for incurring obligations payable in these currencies.

4. Obligations incurred in excess and near-excess currency countries. All agencies should, if they have not already done so, establish procedures to ensure that contracts and other obligations incurred in all the countries named above are made payable in foreign currencies rather than in U.S. dollars, no matter what appropriation or fund is to be used for payment. This should include contracts with American contractors, to the extent that the contractor may be expected to require such currencies for necessary expenses in the country involved.

Allowances to employees, uniformed personnel and others located in any of the countries named above under U.S. Government sponsorship should be paid in local currency to the extent possible under existing law. Personnel should be encouraged to have a portion of their salaries paid in local currency, and to use accommodation exchange facilities of the U.S. Government to the maximum extent feasible. Such accommodation exchange facilities should be provided in a convenient manner for U.S. Government personnel in such countries. They should be discouraged from spending dollars in the country.

Provision has been made in a number of sales agreements under Public Law 480 for the use of local currencies received under that Act for payment to U.S. or foreign carriers for transportation to, from, or through the country concerned. Payments of travel expenses, including subsistence, for travel within such countries should be made in local currencies. This applies to travel of consultants, grantees, and others whose travel is reimbursed by the Government, as well as travel of employees, uniformed personnel, and their dependents.

The State Department has begun a series of "Foreign Currency Bulletins" on travel, which provide information on procedures for making payments in foreign currencies for transportation of persons and things to, from, and through these countries, and on the use of personal funds, including per diem, while in the countries.

All current and planned dollar obligations in these countries should be closely examined to determine if local currencies could be substituted for dollars.

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Director

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